BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1840. 3,215.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general, are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 23, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 23, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....Ans.		8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

NOTIFICATION.

THE Superintendent of the Indian Navy will receive Tenders for the conveyance to China of three Officers and fifty three Privates more or less. The Officers to be each furnished with a Cabin, and the space for the men between decks to be measured and approved by the Agent for Transports. Provisions and Water will be put on Board by Government. The Tenders are to specify the rate per man of each grade, and the time of departure to be stated.

By order

FRED. G. BONE,

for Assist. Supt. I. N.

Supt's. Office, Bombay 21st Nov. 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAHABULESHWAR HILLS.

FOR SALE.—To BUNGALOWS in good repair, Commanding a beautiful prospect, and in other respects advantageously situated. The premises consist of upwards of 10 Acres of ground and contain a sheltered situation for a garden, and also a well with a plentiful supply of water.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. Bombay.

KHAN OF KHELAT'S JEWELS.

ON the 16th November next, and following days, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, the magnificent Jewels formerly belonging to the above Chief. From the quantity and variety of these Jewels, it is impossible in an advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description. They consist of Daggers of different sizes having superb Gold Scabbards, richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious stones; a magnificent Turban, Aigrette, and Collar, emblems of Royalty—set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls, Massive Gold Chains, Collers, Armlets and Anklets, some chased and others richly inlaid with precious Stones, Lady's Ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby and other Necklaces, Head and Nose Ornaments, set with most beautiful and valuable Pearls, Diamonds, and Emeralds, Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Earrings and finger Rings, a beautiful and Curious copy of the Khoran in a Gold case, with other rare and valuable articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH, or a deposit of twenty per Cent, to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and, the articles to be cleared within three days of the day of Sale.

Information will be given in future advertisements as to the Place where they will be submitted for Inspection and Sale.

Catalogues containing a full description of each article will be published without delay, and may be had of the Auctioneers. No. 10, Forbes' Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1840. (*)

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale, per "*Sarah*," an Invoice of Essence of Coffee in Pint and Half Pint Bottles, peculiarly adapted to the use of Gentlemen proceeding on Service.

Bombay, 23rd September 1840. (*)

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale per "*Sarah*," the undermentioned:—

Ladies' Rich Silk Carriage Parasols, Best Brazilian Pebbles or Eye Preservers of different numbers, and Patent Gun Wadding.

Bombay, 23rd September 1840. (*)

BLACKWELL AND CO. beg to intimate to their Customers and the Public, that they have received a fresh supply of "*Marders*," much approved Indian Rubber Water Proof Blacking, which they are retailing at the former price, viz. per bottle Rs. 3½.

Bombay, 23rd September 1840. (*)

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale a few Dozens of the Patent Perrynian Filter Inkstands, varying in size and price—B. and Co. recommend the above as invaluable, for as no evaporation can take place, the same ink will remain without replenishing for three months.

Bombay, 23rd September 1840. (*)

BLACKWELL AND CO. having received per "*Sarah*," an Invoice of choice Music, being a most perfect selection of favorite Airs, Songs, Quadrilles, &c. &c.

Bombay, 23rd September 1840. (*)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Wednesday, the Sixteenth day of September 1840.

In the matter of the Bill of John Pascal Larkins, Attorney at Law, now depending in the House of Lords, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEREAS a Bill hath been brought into Parliament, is now depending in the House of Lords, entitled an Act to dissolve the Marriage of JOHN PASCAL LARKINS, Attorney at Law with ELIZA BIRD, his now Wife, and to enable him to Marry again and for other purposes therein mentioned, "and whereas under and by virtue of an act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Fourth entitled," an act to enable the examination of witnesses to be taken in India in support of Bills of Divorce on account of Adultery committed in India, a "Warrant hath been issued to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, under the hand and seal of the Right Hon'ble the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain as speaker of the House of Lords, bearing date at Westminster the twenty third day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty, for the examination of witnesses touching the allegations of such Bill and other matters, and whereas we have received the said Warrant which is now filed of Record in this Court, we do hereby appoint a special Court to be holden on Saturday the third day of October 1840, for the purposes in the said Warrant and Act, specified, and it is ordered that the annexed notice be forthwith published in the Bombay Government Gazette, and in each of the Bombay News Papers, and posted at the door of the Court House, and such other public places as are usual, and that the parties and their witnesses be duly summoned to appear on the day last aforesaid.

J. W. AWDRY,

H. HOPER,

A true Copy.

SPENCER COMPTON,

Eccl. Regr.

PUBLIC SALE.

THIS day Wednesday, the 23rd Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., will expose for Public Sale, an Invoice of Rich Plated ware, consisting of Oblong Dishes with Warmers, Round Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, Coffee Trays, Waiters of sizes, Hot Water Plates, Soup and Sauce Tureens Cruit Stands, Liquor Frames, Tea Pots, and Bottle Stands, Fountains, &c. &c.

At the same time an Invoice of Fluor Spar Articles, consisting of Handsome Antique Vases, Cleopatra Needles, Purple Fluor Bell Vases, Black Marble Ink Stands Ditto Vases, Rosewood Marble Candlesticks, Blue Fluor Spar Tazzas, Black Marble Plates, Bowls, Paper weights and also a Gold Pocket Chronometer, an excellent Hand Organ, Bengal Table Cloth of sizes, a pair of Gold Epaulettes, Scales, Chintz, Demitty, and an Invoice of Loaf Sugar.

A quantity of Crockery Ware comprising Basons, Jugs, Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers and Patent Shot of sizes, Lucifer Matches, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. a Buggy, Horse and Harness, a Palanquin and any Horses or Carriages offering. After which a quantity of Fresh Provisions and several Casks of Beer, Berkeley and Pine Cheeses, pieces of Hams.

The Sportsman.

HINTS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN.

There is n't a more unpardonable nor more unsportsmanlike thing than for a man to ride a kicken hos huntin; how soon might he break a gentleman's thigh, or knock off another hos's leg; and then the only excuse offered is, that the owner of the kicken hos never knowed'n do it afore. Never khowed'n do it *afore*! No nor nobody else; but how often have er done it *behind*! So mind, do n't ride a kicken hos.—*Rough Rider.*

HINTS TO PIGEON-SHOOTERS.

The glorious uncertainty of the turf has been often quoted as something wonderful; but in pigeon-shooting there is more uncertainty than in racing; the birds vary so much; sometimes very strong on the wing, and at others weak. Even on the same day one shooter may be accommodated with out-and-outers, whilst his competitor may be lucky enough to meet with all easy shots, and this even when an impartial person traps for each. The weather has also a good deal to say to it, for one day it may be calm, and the escapes much less frequent than if strong winds should prevail and passing gusts. But of all the causes to which this uncertainty may be chiefly attributed is the state of a man's nerves; and we all know that a few extra glasses of wine or a trifling indigestion play the deuce with the steadiness of the hand and correctness of the eye. To any gentleman, therefore, who has made a rash match I would recommend that he invite his antagonist to dine with him in a friendl y way the day before it is to come off; blow him out with salmon and lobster-sauce: persuade him to 'help himself to the claret,' and you may then safely calculate that you have gained for yourself the advantage of two birds out of eleven.—*Old Sporting Magazine.*

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 21st, The E. I. C. Steamer Seaostris. R. Moresby Esq. Captain, from Aden, left on the 11th Sept. P. M. 9½ days from Aden, out of which under Steam 30 hours. The Victoria left Aden for Suez on the 10th Sept. P. M. Vessels at the Port, the Block Ship Charger and American Brig Cholckee and Clive Sloop of War. *Passengers.*—Mr. C. Kail, Mr. R. Taynton, Purser.

SAILED.—Sept. 19th, Grab Dowlut Pursad, Shaik Husson, Nacodah, to Malabar Coast.

Do. 19th, Ship Scaleby Castle, E. W. Jones, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Augular and 2 Children. Mr. De Felias for Macao, 4 Natives, 4 Servants, and 2 Native Women.

Do. 21st, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, Comg., to Kurrachee.

Do. do. Ship Lord Auckland, F. C. C. J. Macdonald Master, to Mangalore, Cannanore Tutacorin, Colombo, Cape of Good Hope and London. *Passengers.*—J. A. Forbes Esq. C. S. Mrs. Forbes, G. H. Pitt Esq. C. S. Mrs. Pitt, Mrs. Thornton and Child, Mrs. Malcolmson, Capt. Cutley M. N. C. 2 Children, Miss Musprat, Mr. Martin, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gibbart and Servants.

Do, 22d Grab Brig Rigiz, D. Meyer, Master, to Cochin and Calcutta. *Passenger.*—One Native.

Do. do. Brig Lady Grant, G. Rundle, Master, to Singapoor and China.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Berenice.
SCHOONERS	Cleopatra.
Shannon, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	Satellite.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Seaostris.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Thomas Bold
Mahamudy.	Dartmouth.
Julia,	Sarah
Crown,	John Garrow.
John,	Madonna.
Allan Ker,	William.
Westmoreland,	John Mitchell.
Cumbrian.	Gilmore.
John Campbell.	Amazon.
Leonard Dobbin	Ellen.
Kingston.	Recovery.
Julius Cæsar.	Herefordshire.
	Herculean.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Ruby.
Cauderbux.	Futhal Hair.
Pittamber Savoy.	Westbrooke.
Caroline,	Prince Regent H. H. M.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Ardaseer,
Soobrow,	Wild Irish Girl,
Colonel Newal.	Cornwallis.
Atiet Rahiman.	Sultana.
Caledonia,	Lowjee Family.
Essavie.	
Maria.	

FRENCH.	AMERICAN
Dordogne.	Zema
La Adele.	PORTUGUESE.
	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	30th Sept.
Ditto..	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	31st Oct.
Cambrian.....	Fosterand Co.	London ..	20th Sep
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London .	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin	McG. B. &Co.	Liverpool	24th Inst.
John Campbell.	MetiregorB.Co	Liverpool	25th Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
William.....	Dirom C. & Co		
Madonna.....	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
John Mitchell..	....		
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..		
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T.Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T.Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Caroline.....	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Julius Cæsar.	Foster & Co...	China..	30th Inst,
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.	China ..	20th Inst.
Thomas Bold..	McVicarB. Co..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Dartmouth....	Dirom C. & Co.	Do ..	dispatch
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	Do
Adele.....	Daood Sassoon		
Herefordshire.	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Inverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	4th June
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do ..	
Thomas.....	.....	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severn.....	.....	Do ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July
Helena.....	McG.Brownrig co	Liverpool	30th April
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Frances	.....	Do.. .	
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull	
James Morgan	kinner & Co....	Clyde.. ..	10th May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	
Pino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	5th July
Emilia.....	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux.	9th May
Bolivar	.....	Rio.... ..	4th June
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	18th May.

Time of High Water.

September 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
23rd Wednesday.....	9 8	9 33
24th Thursday.....	10 0	10 26

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 23—Wednesday.—Battle of Assaye, 1803.
24—Thursday.
25—Friday.—New Moon.
26—Saturday.—St. Cyprian.
27—Sunday.—15th Sunday after Trinity.
28—Monday.
29—Tuesday.—St. Michael.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK,
19TH SEPT. 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36 at 98-12 to 99
4 per Cent—1832 | 33 at 104 to 104-8

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At Mahim, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Fr. Miguel de Santo Luis, Manoel de Souza, Esq. to Miss Julia Veromia Barnwell.

BIRTH.—At Belvedere, 21st September, the Lady of Captain Shortt, 13th Regiment of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In the Fort, on the afternoon of the 21st Instant, after a painful illness which lasted upwards of three months, ANNA, the beloved wife of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, late of the Accountant General's Office, aged 26 years and 8 months, leaving 3 infant children to bemoan her untimely loss.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20th.—Capt. G. Rowley, Staff from Deccan.
do. do. Bt. Capt. Drummond, 11th Regt., from Hursole.
do. 22nd Major B. Seton, Town Major, from Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17th.—Vety. Surgeon Clarkson, 2d M. L. Cavy., to Jaulnah.
do. 21st. Lieut. R. P. Hogg, 2d Grs., to upper Scinde.
do. do. Capt. Mant, Staff to Poonah.
do. do. Bt Capt G. N. Prior, 21st Regt. N. I., to upper Scinde.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Times* who calls himself "MILES" has written several long winded staves about this, that, and the other, and no one can find out who this said "MILES" is, some say he sits on a stool in an office opposite the Church, others that he is an old hand living out in the country in Bombay; but can you tell us Mr. Editor who he is, can't you find him out for us? Any how it is high time to have a fling at him, and try to stop his immense palaver, or we shall have no fun this cold season, and you will be the sufferer. I understand you were Griffin, as we are called, once yourself, so pray do have compassion on us poor miserable youngsters, us, who have been so unmercifully handled and shewn up by this fellow who calls himself "MILES" and though he tries to make it appear we are unfit, and more in the way than otherwise, let me tell him and don't forget it yourself Mr. Editor, that we are a numerous body—the Majority of the Army Subs. and up to any thing, for these, are our days of frolic and fun, you will be wrong to oppose us and very wise to be our champion, therefore set to work at once, and give "MILES" quietus before the cold weather sets in; have you ever any in India for I long to feel it, and take out my new double barrelled Smith, when you shall have a yarn as long as my arm about all I see and kill, for we are to have Hog hunts, and slay all the Royal Tigers which come in our way, what fun it will be, for you must also know we have got a capital commandant, and such a prime chap our Adjutant is, we can always get leave to do any thing—but if that fellow "MILES" is allowed to poke in this way he'll play the devil with us and we shant get leave on no account what somever they say, he is a School Master *abroad* and come out to keep us in order. By the by have you heard when we are to be Lieutenants? And do you think we shant get a Company before two years; what an idea having intercourse with the natives; is it not all humbug or joking apart, is it correct our associating with Mr. Balnac, and Mr. Surdar Bahadur Caun, and ought we to leave or send our cards to their families; but oh my eye what cruel thumpers some of the natives do tell, and luckily are so black they cant blush, when shall we be Indians enough to understand their gibberish, but by all that's holy set to work and entreat that long winded story letter, MILES, though he may be all right after all, to be quiet for a while at least, or we shall lose all our fun, and you the telling of it to your readers, and if you will but give us a helping hand Mr. Editor, you shall be hailed the Prince of Editors, the true and only Trump of all the Press in India by one and all of us.

HEARTY GOOD FELLOWS THOUGH ENSIGN AND CADETS OF 1839 AND 40.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui—Virg;

SIR,—Allow me, in order to make good my epigraph, to give publicity, through the medium of your liberal journal, to an interesting, affecting and spirit-stirring dialogue, in which a few days ago I chanced to be engaged, in one of my evening promenades, with a respectable person, whose costume and grave part having led me first to seek for conversation, his extreme politeness with a tolerable stock of information made me keep it up for some time; during which my curiosity tempted me to make inquiries about his salary. I shall endeavour to give his answer word for word as well as I can recollect, and then add a few concise comments, which, I hope, will neither be biased by partiality nor guided by passion; but controlled by reason, supported by good sense, and suggested by justice.

So much for the preface; now to the answer, "You Sir, 'said he,' *infandum jubes renovare dolorem*. My salary, you might term it, with propriety, pittance, bears so much proportion to my rank, as a sprat to a whale. But this, 'said he,' you may think, smells too much of hyperbole; and therefore I must, setting aside emphatick diatribes, inform you, that I with my brothers in profession receive a salary more than sixteen times less than our brothers in profession, but differing in persuasion!!! They, after ten years servitude, pregnant with every desirable comfort, with the best prospects of advancement, can retire, if they like, on the pension of their rank. Moreover these ten years can be limited to seven, including three year's furlough, which make up the required period. But we, 'said he,' lo! we must jog on, jog on, until the Pare pitying our weary bones, comes to relieve us from treading the stage of busy scene, or a superior's mandate hurls us off it; but the when and wherefore??...heiho!...either to be let loose upon the wide world, like an exhausted, worn-out, maimed, jaded, horse or bullock, to drag there a miserable existence, pining in indigence and necessitousness, or to be placed in a pitiful sinecure. Do not think, Sir, 'observed he,' that I am merely handling a figure, which the Rhetoricians call *auxesis*. No: it will be an easy task to ascertain the fact. We have to brook the shame of being placed (in what regards our pay, not to say of allowances, which we get *no*) under every class of Warrant officers. A Line-Serjeant, in larger stations, is allowed horse-allowance; but we, having more hardships to endure, as I am sure, every candid observer will acknowledge, being called on, day and night, sometimes so often as to keep us in a continual rotation; we must plod and trot, drag the mire, defy the showers, and fight with the sometimes enraged Titan. We were, one time, allowed certain fees for performing, what I should call, a part of our duties; but these also are struck off. In a word, Sir, no allowance, no fee, no gratuity, no pension, but a bare salary of 50 Rupees per month." Can you imagine, Sir, what was my amazement at hearing this recital from a Gentleman (to be sure, if not by birth, by profession and rank) a military chaplain to the Catholic Soldiers, a gownman!!! Struck dumb for a moment, I could not find, nor have I yet, plausible reasons to account for this glaring disparity between their pay and their rank. What!! says I, 50 Rupees for such a profession, and, the worse of all, no pension, a benefit, that the meanest of Government menials is entitled to!!! Had this been the case with their brothers, differing, as he said, in persuasion, oh! the pathos of Jeremiah would be at a loss to supply matter for their lamentations, the Press would have groaned under the weight of their pen, and these worthy members should give occasion for Government to commit, what seems to be, a violation of distributive justice, because they have never come forward to assert their undeniable claims?!! let any impartial and unprejudiced mind be consulted, it will acknowledge, that they deserve a much better treatment, than they hitherto received; it will have no doubt even to call it *unique*. But I see, Sir, that I am sadly encroaching on your columns; I cannot, however, dismiss the subject without remarking, that it is high time for Government to overlook so palpable a grievance. Every class and department have lately felt the beneficient hand of Government: why then these only individuals should be forgotten. It would not be any thing but regard to justice, to bring them on a par with their brothers on the two sister Presidencies.

If you think, Sir, that the topic with its brief remarks are worthy of insertion, give them a corner in your valuable journal, adding a few of your own, if the nature of the matter demands so, and oblige your constant and passionate reader.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 23, 1840.

THE following vessel arrived since our last; September 21, Steamer *Sesostris*, R. Moresby, Esq. Captain, from Aden 11th September—*Passengers*: Mr. C. Kail, Mr. Tayton, Indian Navy—Intelligence 9½ days from Aden out of which under Steam 30 hours.—The *Victoria* left Aden for Suez on the 10th Sept. P. M.—The *Charger*, *Clive*, and American Brig at Aden.

AN Inquest was held yesterday morning on the Body of an aged woman of the Bhandaree Caste, drowned in the Kharra Tullao and a Verdict returned that deceased "drowned herself." Deceased was known to have been suffering from the Disease of Leprosy.

THE untoward event which has happened in Scinde has called forth the energies of the Authorities, and from the nature of the preparations, a vigorous effort seems about to be made to put down the Beloochee Tribes. "*To shut the Stable door after the Steed is stolen*" is as trite Proverb, but we hope, *he is yet to be recovered*. What will be said in England when the News reaches home? Just as the Directors have been feasting Lord Keane and been felicitated by Admiral Sir P. Durham and Sir J. C. Hobhouse on the *vast accession of Territory acquired*. (Query where?) All the Country of Upper Scinde which it was supposed was finally subdued by the fall of Khelat has burst forth in one flame of hostility, the Capital has been retaken and as a crowning catastrophe, a fine force has been obliged to retreat in open day with the loss of Guns and baggage. What will be said? How will Sir CAM look when buffeted by Sir Robert Peel, and sneered at by the Radical Party? We rather opine no more *untoward event* could have occurred for the Whigs, and that Melbourne and Co. will curse the Beloochees from the bottom of their Hearts, and wish with the Persians "That their Fathers and Mothers Tombs may be defiled." We learn that the 3rd Cavalry from Rajcote, the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery and H. M. 41st Regiment are to proceed to Scinde forthwith. We have also heard it rumoured that Sir John FitzGerald K. C. B. is to take command of the Force, but we should hardly think after Major General Brookes's Appointment in Orders, that he will be superseded. Indeed we think it would scarcely be fair to the Bombay Army if one of our own Major Generals were not employed. The Officers of H. M. Service monopolized nearly all the fighting Brigades in the last campaign, and we see no reason why so active and excellent an Officer as the one alluded to, who has seen much Service and is decorated for the Egyptian Campaign, should be set aside to make room for any other Officer of another Service, however highly and justly distinguished. If His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief takes the field in person as is stated by a Contemporary, that alters the features of the case altogether, as of course if he conceives the magnitude of the Service to be such as to require his personal supervision, all minor considerations must give place.

WE are glad to hear that there is now no doubt that Aden is about to be put into a permanent state of defence. The Turkish Wall is to be repaired and strengthened, and orders have been given for Batteries to be constructed facing the Sea towards *Front Bay*. We are very sorry to learn that sickness to a great extent prevails in the 10th and 16th Regiments N. I. and the Native Details. Scurvy of a bad type is very prevalent, and diseases of all kinds prove the unsuitableness of the climate and Station to Native constitutions. The 10th have not enough men off duty, to relieve the whole of the Detachment at the Turkish Wall. During this Month (September) on account of the number of men in Hospital about 60, will have to stand fast at the Wall until the next relief. We have been informed that the great reason for the increase of Scurvy among the Native Troops is the want of Vegetables. Why then should not Potatoes in large quantities be sent, while small Salad, Mustard, and Cress might assuredly be grown with a little attention and care. We are informed that small Grapes of delicious flavor are procurable there at the proper Season, and Dates of a good quality all the year round. We have no doubt that when it is seen that there is no intention of abandoning the Station on the part of Government, and good substantial Pendauls are built for the Native Regiments and efficient Bazars established, together with a clearance of all the filth usually collected in an Arab Town that the climate will begin to be more endurable. Aden has been from the remotest ages a place of importance. It figures in Ancient History and was alternately contested by the Turks and Portuguese in the 14th Century when the latter power became so formidable in the Eastern Seas. It fell into the power of the legitimate owners of the Soil the *Arabs*, and its declension may be dated from that time. The remains of a noble Roman Acque-duct attest its claims to classic reminiscence, and some remnants of European fortifications recal the days of an Alberguerque. That it is capable of being again made the Emporium of an extended Commerce there is no doubt. It is situated nearer to the Coffee districts than Mocha, and the interior access to them is represented to be easier. The Town of Senna is only distant 7 or 8 days journey for Cafilas of Camels, and many other large Towns in Yemen are within an easy journey. The Country to the Northward produces Gums and Frakincense as well as Coffee, and there is already a considerable Trade in Honey and Wax, which are produced of a very fine quality, and the former brought to the Bombay Market in dried Gourds. An immensely valuable Commerce might be entered into with the opposite Coast from whence Gold Dust, Ivory, Ostrish feathers, Hides, &c. &c. might be procured, and European goods exchanged. Aden also possesses one great advantage which is that it may be entered by Shipping at any season of the year. The greatest drawback is the climate which is very oppressive, and unfortunately gets more suffocating as night sets in. This is of course very trying to the constitution of Europeans. When better houses are erected that even may be more supportable, the few now there, are principally made of Frame work brought up from Bombay and thatched with a sort of Jowlee so wretched as to admit the rain like a sieve and of course scarce any defence from a broiling sun. Most of the residents have the fly of their Tents put up inside as a further protection. The easy and frequent communication with Bombay by Sea is no slight advantage and we have little doubt that the policy which dictated the permanent occupation of Aden as a British possession, will not be one of the least fortunate events which have signalized the administration of the present Governor General of British India.

HER LADYSHIP, the *Englishman's* Grandmother (*the Hurkaru*) of Bengal, has wound herself up into an ecstacy of wonder and astonishment at our Contemporary the *Times*, having said that, "the tone of the Calcutta papers was, highly condemnatory of Mr. Gibbard, and extremely opposed to any lenient view of his case, as an Officer in the British Service." Now with all due deference and respect to the *understanding, and double sightedness* of our Great Grandmother, we beg to observe that on reference to the Files, the article itself, word for word, appears in an Editorial of our Brother of the *United Service Gazette*.

As far as the taking of the Homeric Nap goes, we rather fancy, that our Great Grandmother wears the Night Cap, and that "the boot is on the other Leg." The temperament of our worthy and much revered relation appears (supposing the case to be, as her Ladyship states) not easily to brook correction, and whose violence, for she is, or tries to be violent at times, if once repressed, breaks out with augmented fury. It is only thus that we can account for the fierce denunciation of our Brother of the *Times*, in her issue of the 7th Instant. Our Grandmother "alone" at least so she says, "commented on the opinions of the Judge and her comments happened to be laudatory." What a Dear Happy Old Lady she must be, simple yet dignified, thoughtful yet *comprehensive*,—and her opinions in accordance with that of the Judges. What a state of felicity!!! Let our Readers look to their files for the facts which we have stated, and which our Great Grandmother has made into powder and pellets wherewithal to pelt our Brother of the *Times*. We shall die in the belief that our Grandmother's age, gives her second sight, and that it accelerates a new dilution of the essence of understanding. The best fun is that the *Bombay Courier* quotes from the *Hurkaru* and falls into the same mistake, as to the identity of the article in question.

WE have received a letter from a Correspondent signed "PHILANTHROPIST" complaining of the poor pittance allotted by Government to the Roman Catholic Clergymen who attend to the spiritual wants of Soldiery of that persuasion. We think 50 Rs. a Month quite too little to maintain any Priest with decency, and that a larger sum should be granted, but we are not prepared to advocate the placing them on a footing as to allowances with the Chaplains of the Establishment. "PHILANTHROPIST" must know that the Clerical gentlemen of the Catholic Faith in this Country are mostly of the Portuguese Nation, and that the sala-

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ry of one of our Chaplains is great as that of an Archbishop of Goa who gets 8000 Goa Rupees per Annum equal to 7000 Bombay Rupees. Also the education and expences of the parties must be taken into consideration. The Catholic Clergyman in his Native Land, at slight expence, while a Chaplain on the Establishment is situated quite differently, and is by his position in society obliged to enter into much unavoidable outlay. We can assure "PHILANTHROPIST" that in England many a Clergyman of high attainments is obliged to exist upon 60 £ a year and to be wherewithal content.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, SEPTEMBER 12.

The last news from Affghanistan is, that the European and 48th Regiment Native Infantry were proceeding to Cabool, that Dost Mahomed was still at Khoolum, having as yet not succeeded in coming to an understanding with our Envoy, and that the 43rd with four guns, had gone to Quettah. A force was to proceed against Bajour, but as the place is strong and the country is unfavourable to military operations, it is considered very probable, that Sir Willoughby will not send a force from Jullalabad, unless a strong Brigade, which has been applied for, moves simultaneously upon Bajour from Attock, there being a good open road through the valley from Attock to Peshawur.

We learn with pleasure, that our mission at Herat were availing themselves of their position to impart to the natives, some of the better principles of civilization, among which was the discouragement of slavery. Lieutenant Shakespeare had procured not only the liberation of the Russian slaves at Khiva, but had obtained an order from the Khan Huzrut for prohibiting the seizure and purchase of slaves from the Herat States, unless such as may have been previously in bondage, and four these certificates, bearing the sals of the Qazee and Vuzeer, must be held. The Lieutenant has quite convinced the Khan of the impolicy and inhumanity of slavery in a general point of view, which will hereafter be attended with the best result. Yar Mahomed too—a keen and experinced sportsman in the hunting and capture of slaves, has given up his amusement, and is with his Toorkaman neighbours, since the arrival of the mission, which so far has been of service.

AGRA.—Yesterday four Calcutta dawks came in together, a degree of regularity which speaks highly for our dawk system. The detention must have been chiefly below Bunarus, from which two dawks arrived during the intermission of the others. The delay was, however, very unimportant, as in all the accumulated papers there was absolutely not one item of interest and very little readable matter.

Mr. Middleton, head Master of the Hindoo College, has been appointed Principal of that of Agra, an appointment, the want of which was beginning to be seriously felt and which will, we trust, place the College in something like proper working order.

The Ice Committee have requested us to notify, that parties sending for Ice after sun-rise will not be supplied with it. This is but fair, for the exposure and repeated openings of the Pits caused by servants coming late, are a source of great loss, and if the custom be persisted in, our otherwise plentiful supply of ice will be consumed before the weather is sufficiently cold to dispense with it.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 5.

THE MASONIC FESTIVALS.

The address of the Right Worshipful Brother James Burnes, K. H., to the Lodge Industry and Perseverance, Calcutta, July 29, 1840.

My Brethren.—I accept this cordial and brotherly compliment in the same frank and hearty spirit, with which it has been tendered to me, feeling nevertheless that I have no claim to appropriate to myself the high eulogium with which the eminent and distinguished brother who presides over you has been pleased to introduce me to notice. I have ever considered the consummation of just and honorable ambition to be in the esteem and approbation of upright and enlightened men; and although I have already enjoyed an ample share of consideration from the craft in the shape not only of costly and magnificent testimonials, but in the still sweeter and more grateful form of that undeviating brotherly love which has elevated, and animated me unworthy as I am, to be one of the instruments of reconstructing on a solid foundation our great institution on the Western side of India, deeply do I appreciate the favour you extend towards me, and sincerely do I thank you for the splendid and generous hospitality with which you have welcomed me this night. Although the proud object of it, I may be permitted to remark that it is as honorable to yourselves as to me, for it is in accordance with the true spirit and immemorial usage of our order, and but another happy illustration of its first and purest principle, by which all distrust is annihilated, and the stranger Mason leaps at once to the hearts, and hospitality of his brethren.

I have devoted my utmost energies to Masonry in India, not only because it draws closer the bonds of social union amongst educated individuals like ourselves, bringing together in happy intercourse our countrymen of all conditions who strive to walk uprightly, live within compass, and act upon the square, to the incalculable advantage of every respectable portion of the European community; but also as a means admirably suited for extending, without awakening religious prejudice, a truer knowledge of the great Architect of the Universe, and more just notions of their duty to each other, among the natives of this mighty empire. With discretion and judgment I have never doubted that it may in time be applied to these stupendous objects, and an institution which possesses such a spirit, and contains within it such a tendency, may justly demand the zealous and earnest support of every generous and philanthropic man.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, my brethren, you will believe that I have watched with intense interest the late revival of the craft on this side of India, and I confess to you that one of my chief objects in visiting this stately metropolis of the East, was to hail the rising and spreading light, issuing from darkness under the fresh and vigorous guidance of my deeply valued, and Right Worshipful Brother, whose elevation to the Provincial Chair of Bengal, followed, as it has been, by his admirable selection of officers, is, I conceive, one of the most important steps that has occurred in the march of Masonry within the present century, presaging probably momentous results both as affecting the civilization, and happiness of our fellow men.

My pride and exultation have been extreme in finding him aided in his good work in particular, by the illustrious brother who rules this Lodge. '*Primus in Indis*' it may be said of Sir Edward Ryan, for there is no noble and philanthropic object, no scheme of extended education, or system of moral improvement from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin with which his matured wisdom and venerable name may not be identified. The accession of such an honoured individual is a tower of strength to our cause; the effect of his efforts may be incalculable, but it is probable combined with the exertions of the worthy, excellent, and active brethren with whom he is associated, that under the favor of the Supreme Master, it will prove irresistible in diffusing the blessings of charity, good will, and love to all men.

It is in favor of my opinions of Masonry that they are identical with those of this eminent brother, who although raised by Providence to high spoke of Fortune's wheel, presents probably the best example amongst us of that happy combination of humility with true dignity which gives such grace to the Masonic profession. *Longo intervallo*, the inferior of Sir Edward Ryan in all things else, I may yet be permitted, as ruler in Israel, to demand of you an overflowing tribute to his perfect knowledge of the true principles of the craft, and his unwearied devotion to its practical objects.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 7.

We were in hourly expectation yesterday of the arrival of the first portion of the bulk of the overland mail, and therefore delayed to the last moment writing upon sundry subjects deserving notice. We can therefore only in a few words invite the attention of our readers to the account of a meeting held at Simla in order to form a Fire Insurance Company, and to the sale of Government presents announced to take place this day at the Town Hall.

We have seen a private letter dated 'from the Giljee country, the 1st of August,' which states that for the previous two months the communication with Candahar had been almost wholly cut off; and it is also stated, as one result of this, that out of sixty numbers of the *Englishman*, only *one* had been received during that period. It further informs us that Major Todd is actually in possession of letters written by Yar Mahommed, offering to deliver up Herat to the Persians; and also letters from the same worthy functionary, promising to join the Giljees if they succeeded against us. This agrees with what is contained in a private letter received by ourselves on Saturday from Cabul, and bearing date the 10th of August, in which the writer (not the same as he whose remarks on Herat we published the other day) says:—'Look at Herat; twenty-six lacs of rupees have been spent on the fortress, and what are the results? Todd meets with insult from Yar Mahommed, and perhaps our mission will soon have to leave.' How far the Government intelligence coincides with this, we do not pretend to know, but *if* it be true that Todd has intercepted such letters as are here asserted to be in his possession, and that in other respects Yar Mahommed is making signs of enmity, we think that very unfastidious measures should be taken to remove him from his sphere of influence, and to make the British authority in Herat be more directly and avowedly established. Another letter from Cabul speaks strongly regarding the relief; but the writer is wrong in one line of his argument, to wit, that because General Sale and some other officers have had their families to join them, *therefore* the European soldiers and sepoys should be allowed to have their's. The cases are not analogous, but we nevertheless feel deeply for the men who are detained in that quarter so long beyond the period at which they naturally looked to be relieved. The sepoys in particular are sufferers from the detention; for many of them have not seen their homes for five years, and we know how likely it is that under such circumstances there will be great mismanagement, to say the least of it, in their households. But we have read with extreme grief and indignation that, in avowed discontent at not being relieved, a soldier of the thirteenth foot, fired into the mess tent of the regiment (a few days before the date of the letter which mentions the fact) while a large party of officers were assembled at dinner, and that threats of 'more shots,' in the event of a relief not being soon heard of, are actually being uttered. There is something so unsoldierly and infamous in this brutal and cowardly mode of proceeding that no language is strong enough for its adequate reprobation. It has not even the semblance of justice which pertains to the Lynch law of America; for even if it were justifiable to assassinate the Governor General and the Commander-in-chief, because of the non-relief, by what possible mode of reason could the officers of the regiment be murdered for the disappointment? We hope that the ruffian who has set the diabolical example, in this case, will be promptly dealt with according to the fullest rigor of the law, and we hope too, and believe, that he is a solitary rascal, and has no congenial spirits in the fine regiment to which he, unfortunately for it, belongs. Our letters go on to say:—'Sir W. Mancnaghten has several times urged Lord Auckland to relieve the troops, and given his reason for wishing to have them relieved; and he again wrote, for the fourth time, the other day; but the general opinion is that, to serve party purposes, and to make the people at home think that affairs are going on smoothly in this distracted country, his lordship is averse to sending up a relief, and foolishly talks in his letters to Sir William, the King, and Sir Willoughby Cotton, about withdrawing the troops, although the envoy has told him he never can withdraw them, and Burnes declares the same thing.' It will be bad for India when a Governor General comes to allow his mode of local administration to be influenced by the mere party tactics of a ministry at home, but we do not suspect Lord Auckland to be guilty of such an unjustifiable motive. We believe that he sincerely thought at one time (owing to some most curious and inexplicable obliquity to reasoning) that he really should be able to withdraw the force; and in that idea put off a relief till now he finds the difficulty of effecting it at all this year. Our own belief is that he was singular in his notions, and that the entertaining such is no proof of very great capacity; but we acquit him of the motive to which the Cabul people seem to attribute the not effecting a relief. Another extract is on a different subject:—'Of the murders perpetrated in the Ghiljie country, you have of course heard. Anderson had promised pardon to a Chief, and sent him in to the political agent, because, said Anderson, he can unravel the whole of the intrigue which has forced the Ghiljees into rebellion. Well, the Chief who came in was ordered to be cut to pieces.' We commented on this transaction a considerable time since, but have since heard no further accounts of it, till now, and from the present version it would not appear to have been approved of at Cabul. The next extract, but we know not how accurately, would make Lord Auckland primarily responsible for the late disaster at Khelat:—'Against the urgent representations, of Sir William Macnaghten, Lord Auckland withdrew all the troops from Khelat and Quetta, so no wonder Khelat has been recaptured.' The following item is from another communication:—Kamund, sixty miles in advance of Bameean, and ninety on this side of Kooloom, is our party's post. In a fort there, on the boundary of the Shah's territories. Captain Hay, with five companies of the Shah's 4th, was stationed. Some Usbecks came in and told him that if he would send a party out to a fort about nine miles in advance, it would be given up to him. Accordingly a hundred sepoys under a subadar were sent out; but an ambush was laid for them, and had not Sturt fallen in with them on his return from Kooloom, all would have perished, for, as it was, half the number were wounded.' This is a somewhat different version of the same circumstance which has already appeared in the papers; and it would seem that Captain Hay did not act with sound discretion in sending out the detachment. Again:—'The only wonder is, considering the lawless nature of the inhabitants, that the country has been so quite, especially as the Shah has been so unpopular; but were he an angel he would be unpopular with those blood-thirsty plunderers, who liked Dost Mahommed because he allowed them to plunder. Macnaghten deserves great credit for having kept the country so quiet, but, as he says, he ought to have a larger force. The Bombay brigade, coming to be stationed at Quetta, will render two of the Shah's regiments available for Candahar; and three brigades, with a regiment of cavalry, and another battery of nine pounders (for we require more guns) would be sufficient. Though there is only one cavalry to several infantry detachments; so they ought to send up a corps of local horse as well as a regular regiment, for as the cavalry is only half the strength of the infantry, the former are greatly overworked.' One of our correspondents says he *could* tell us something about political arrangements which would astonish us. We beg of him to do so, and whatever use we make of the information, there shall be no trace of our authority.

MAGISTRATE OF HOOGHLY.—Our readers will probably remember, that we some time ago gave an account of three young females who had been cruelly treated by their husbands, going to the daroga of Bansberria for protection, and of that daroga, under the influence of a douceur, making them over back to their husbands, who took them home, beating them all the way, and confined them. The editor of the *Courier* transferred this account into his columns; upon which the magistrate of Hooghly saw that the daroga had done wrong, and immediately gave orders that the darogah should be suspended from his office, in order that he might be tried afterwards for his misconduct. Upon this account we applaud the magistrate of Hoogly, for he has acted very properly upon the occasion. From many magistrates it is very difficult to obtain justice by petitioning them upon stamp paper: and what magistrate from merely seeing a paragraph in a newspaper would act towards the favored darogahs in the manner as the magistrate of Hooghly has done? We have further heard that the Government has issued an order to the magistrate of Nuddea to repair to the place of habitation of those three women and to investigate the matter. We are therefore under obligation to Government upon this account; and we advise before hand, that if the magistrate were to enquire of the daroga of Bansberria he would be informed of the names and abode of the women.—*Bhaskur.*

SALE OF TONNAGE.—The tonnage of the *Matabanga* in tow of the *Jumna* (for Allahabad on the 14th) was disposed of this day at from three rupees thirteen annas to four rupees four annas per cubic foot.—*Calcutta Courier, September 5.*

AN ENGLISHMAN AND TWO PORTUGUESE.—A little bit of a ludicrous scrimmage occurred near the river side, close to Baboo's Ghant, during the Mahomedan procession of the "*Beyrah*" two Portuguese, quite the "pinks of fashion," walked arm in arm, swaggering about with a most consequential air, and passing impertinent remarks on every person who came near them. A sailor seemed to be the chief party, that these Portuguese made a point of insulting, and they were not sparing of Gile's Street slang. Although the jovial tar had taken a glass or two, he was not so far deprived of reason as not to be capable duly appreciating such abuse, and he accosted them with British shibboleth, and enquired what they meant. No answer was returned, but a hearty laugh was raised by the colcured dandies at the Sailor's expense, which so infuriated him, that he took both the Portuguese by the scurf of the neck, and shook them. The two Portuguese then squared up to the sailor, and a regular set to ensued. The sailor came off victorious, and the Portuguese run away as fast as possible. Thus ended the affray, and the sailor as cheerfully as if nothing had happened, gratified his discomfited opponents with the following:—

One Yankee vops two Portuguese,
One Frenchman vops all three.
One Englishman can thrash all four,
Ports, Frenchman an Yankee!!

[*Hurkaru, Sept. 5.*

European Intelligence.

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURES OF A PRETENDED LORD.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 11.

On Monday last, at the Durham sessions, Robert Taylor, one of the most impudent impostors that we ever remember to have read of, was tried for polygamy. The offender is a mere youth, between 19 and 20 years of age, but his numerous matrimonial adventures and devices to obtain money mark him as a person of singular cunning and dexterity. His plan seems to have been in all cases to practise first on the cupidity of his own sex, by holding out a pecuniary reward to any one who would procure him a suitable alliance, and then, by representing himself to be of aristocratic birth and heir to extensive possessions, to dazzle and win the victim and her friends. To aid his views he represented himself as a son of Lord Kenedy, of Ashby Hall, Leicestershire. He was furnished with numerous documents framed to corroborate his misrepresentations. These, which he carried in a tin case, were found on his person when he was apprehended. Amongst them was a parchment, on which was written, in a fine clerkly hand, what purported to be "the last will and testament of Lord Kenedy," &c. By this document Taylor appeared to be the heir to 1,015,000l. Three per Cent. Consols, besides immense wealth in coal mines, salt factories, woollen factories, quarries, machinery, houses, plate, jewellery, and even ships. "John Nicholson, Thomas Johnson, and Mrs. Robinson" appeared to have been constituted "guardians of the said Robert Taylor." The documents bore date 22d of September, 1829, and exhibited the signatures, first of the supposed testator "Kenedy," and then of the attesting witnesses, "Samuel Robinson, clerk to James Lee, and John Turner," and "William Cowley, barrister." He had also an indenture certifying the correctness of the will, and describing his person by certain marks on his right arm, &c. He had sundry other papers ingeniously enough contrived for the purpose of aiding his deception, but, as he is a youth of coarse and vulgar manners, the success which attended his impostures can only be accounted for by the blind avarice of his dupes. Up to the present time six of his marriages, in several parts of the north of England, have come to the knowledge of the police, and there is reason to believe that the number is much larger. It is supposed that he married one or two young women in this country. Like many who have pursued a career of base and unprincipled deception, this scoundrel affected great sanctity, and connected himself at different times with both the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Indeed, one of his principal dupes was a Mr. Fryer, a preacher in the last-named connection, who, Taylor having promised a reward of 10*l.* to any one who would procure him a young and religious wife, offered him the choice of his two sisters-in-law. Taylor chose the younger, a girl about 18 years of age, and was married to her. The preacher not only failed to obtain the expected reward, but was swindled out of 12*l.* which he lent to the roguish adventurer. This, however, proved the last of his exploits, for having made several fruitless attempts to run away from this wife as he had done from the others, he was at length compelled to take her with him, and on his way through the county of Durham he was apprehended.

The budget of papers found in the prisoner's possession contained a multitude of curiosities besides those above alluded to, which our space will not allow us to particularise. It appeared from one of them, an indenture of apprenticeship (he seems to have treasured all written documents most carefully), that he had, at the age of 13, been apprenticed to a sweep and collier in Staffordshire till he should be 21 years old. The indenture described him as a poor child from Fatfield, in the county of Durham.

There were several licenses and documents relating to his marriages. One of these was a memorandum of an agreement between Robert Taylor and Mary Wilson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to marry in three months from October 16, 1839; Taylor to forfeit 20,000l. if he married any other woman, and Mary Ann to forfeit one-third per annum of her yearly salary if she proved faithless. Annexed to this was a memorandum of a loan 4l. from Mary Ann's father, with an engagement, on the part of Taylor, to pay 1l. per annum interest. Many of the papers related to the prisoner's connection with the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and with the Teetotallers, of which latter society he appears to have been a stanch adherent. The most curious paper was "a memorandum of agreement made between Robert Taylor, Esq., son of the late Lord Kenedy, of Ashby Hall in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and those he may engage as servants." We regret that we cannot give this amusing document entire. It bears, what purports to be, the prisoner's signature, and from it he appears to have engaged an establishment of stewards, butlers, footmen, gamekeepers, helpers, &c., at salaries of from 20l. to 60l. per annum, sufficient for half-a-dozen princes. The stipulation of the engagement is, that the servants, butlers, included, are to observe the teetotal pledge.

THE TRIAL.

On Monday last, when the prisoner was placed at the bar, the court was excessively crowded, and all eyes were fixed upon the young Lothario who had so readily succeeded in procuring half-a-dozen wives. Instead of a handsome, seductive gallant, there stood before the court a shabby-looking individual, with a face not merely ordinary, but repulsive. He was evidently much amused at the sensation which his appearance produced, and joined in the smiles of the bystanders. He was perfectly unabashed, and conducted himself throughout the trial with the utmost ease and unconcern.

The first case taken was that of the prisoner's intermarriage with Mary Ann Davidson, the sister-in law of Mr. Fryer, the Primitive Methodist preacher. John Wood, a waggoner, of Birmingham, was called to prove the first marriage of which the authorities have any knowledge. It appeared that this witness met the prisoner in Birmingham, in 1838. The prisoner told Wood he was heir to 60,000l. a year, under the will of his father, Lord Kenedy. In proof of this assertion he produced papers. He said he had a great wish to be married to a respectable young lady (laughter), and if Wood could introduce him to one, he would make him a handsome present. Wood introduced him to Miss Sarah Ann Skidmore, and to her father, who was a shopkeeper. The documents were shown to the young lady and her parents, the license and the wedding-ring were procured that very day, and the couple were married the next morning. (Loud laughter.) Shortly after the prisoner returned to London to settle his affairs. (Laughter.) He subsequently returned and lived with his wife, but he had not been married more than six or seven weeks when he deserted her altogether.

As the prisoner was undefended, the court asked him if he had any questions to put the witness.

Prisoner: I'll ax him one or two. (Laughter.) I axed you if you knew a decent girl as wanted a husband, and you said you did; you knew as how one Sarah Ann Skidmore wished to be married, and I told you I'd advertised and offered a reward of 10*l.* (Laughter.) You took me to Benjamin Skidmore. Now are you sure as how he saw the dockyments? (Laughter.)—Witness: Yes, quite sure: You showed him a document stating that you would have 60,000*l.* a year when you came of age.

Prisoner's mother (from the middle of the court): Robert, tell them thou's under age, and thy marriage can't stand good. (Laughter.)

The prisoner gave a lordly wave of the hand, accompanied by a significant gesture, intimating to his maternal parent to leave the management of the case to his superior skill. Then, turning to the witness, he said, "Are you sure that you yourself saw the will?"—Witness: Yes.

Prisoner: No, it was not the will: it was only the certificate of my guardians to show who I was

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and what property was coming to me. (Laughter.)

Here Mr. Granger, the counsel for the prosecution, drew forth the tin case, which was a pitman's candle-box, bearing the following inscription, "Robert Taylor, otherwise Lord Kenedy." From this case the learned counsel drew the "dockyments." The "will" was rich alike in its bequests and its odours. It was a foul and filthy affair to look upon and to approach, but while it offended it also amused. Disregarding the usual long and dry prefaces in which lawyers are accustomed to indulge, is rushed at once into the marrow of the subject. Mr. Granger tickled the ears of the court with a line or two. Thus:—"I give and bequeath to Robert Taylor, son of Elizabeth Taylor, single woman, 1,015,000*l.* Three per cent, consols, and no more." (Great laughter.) The will proceeded to bestow upon him four coal-pits, a woollen-factory, two or three ships, and sundry other trifles, as beforementioned.

Mary Davidson, a neat modest-looking girl, detailed the circumstances which led to her marriage with the prisoner. The latter, she said, was introduced to her at the house of her father, on the 4th of April last, by Benjamin Fryer, her brother-in-law, who was a preacher among the Primitive Methodists. The latter said he had known the prisoner some time, and he recommended him as a pious young man, whom he had brought to the house on purpose to marry her. The prisoner said he was the son of Lord Kenedy, and the moment he arrived in London with a wife he would have 700*l.*, and 20*l.* a-year till he was of age, when he would have 60,000*l.* per annum. He showed her several documents one of which was a certificate that he was Lord Kenedy's son, and would have 60,000*l.* a-year when he came of age. He had previously seen her unmarried sister, whom he rejected in favour of her. They were married, by license, the very next morning. They lived together three weeks, during which time the prisoner had made several attempts to get away, and many times, in the night, he had endeavoured to slide the ring off her finger. While they were together, he lived upon the money which he borrowed from her brother-in-law, to whom he owed 22*l.*

The prisoner, being again directed to ask the witness any questions he pleased, said, placing his hands upon the bar and leaning forward in a counsellor-like attitude, "Now, Mary, are you certain that I had 22 *l.* from your brother-inlaw?"

Witness.—You say I had 12 *l.* in money, and you were to pay him a reward of 10*l.*

Prisoner.—You say I had 12*l.* in money Mary. Now, there was 10*s.* to be paid for the ring., 8*s.* for fees, 3*l.* 10*s.* for the licence, and 18*l.* I had in money, which makes 12*l.* 6*s* So you see, Mary, you are wrong. You was also wrong when you said I told you I was to have 20*l.* per annum per year. (Laughter.)

Witness.—You said 20*l.*

Prisoner.—No, Mary. I said 150*l.* per year per annum. (Laughter.) And I wish to ax you" if I didn't say "will you have me, money?" (Laughter.)

Witness.—No, you did not.

Prisoner.—Yes, Mary, I axed you, would you have me, money or no money and you consented either way. (Laughter.)

The witness, in reply to the court, stated that the little money she had of her own she expended in coach hire whilst she was with the Prisoner.

The Prisoner spoke at considerable length in his defence, giving a marbling account of his various migrations from the north to Brummagem, from "Brummagem" to the north &c., with some amusing particulars of his marriages and courtships, whereby he wished to make it appear that all the young ladies he came near wanted to have him, and that he had been in every instance inveigled into wedlock for the sake of his possessions. His main defence was, that he was under age, and that all his marriages were illegal; and his concussion seemed to be, that having contracted one illegal marriage, he thought himself perfectly justified in contracting a hundred.

The prisoner's mother having expressed a wish. to give evidence, and the prisoner having consented, she took her place in the witness box and deposed that she was now the wife of Michael Rickaby. The prisoner was not born in wedlock, she had him in a love affair. But she would not say who his father was. She had not come there for that.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

The prisoner was next indicted for having in October last, married Mary Ann Wilson, daughter of George Wilson, a tobacconist, of Newcastle. The marriage to Miss Skidmore was again proved by the certificate, which bore his lordship's mark. The prisoner, it appeared, had advertised for a wife in the Newcastle papers to have attached himself to the Wesleyan Methodists. By his professions of religion and his teetotal pledges, he obtained a high character for morality and sanctity. Miss Wilson said she first saw the prisoner in October last, at a Methodists chapel in Newcastle. On the same day she met him at a class meeting. On the 16th October she was introduced to him by a friend, when he promised to call upon her at three o'clock that afternoon. He did so, and as soon as he sat down he pulled out a tin case (laughter), which Was marked "Robert Taylor, otherwise Lord Kenedy." He said he was entitled to 60,000*l.* a-year, and other heriditaments. (Laughter.) The following day he made her an offer of marriage, and she accepted him. He said if he could get the loan of some money, they would be married next morning. Her father lent him 4*l.*, a license was bought, and they were married the day but one after she had accepted him, and three days after her introduction to him. Eighteen days after this he deserted her, and she heard no more of him till he was in custody.

By the prisoner: He spoke of putting in the banns. She did not say "she would rather be married off hand."

Prisoner: Oh, yes, Mary, you did. (Laughter.) I consented to take you immediately if the money was raised, and you raised it.

The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Granger said the police officer who took the prisoner had received several letters, stating him to have contracted other marriages than those which has been the subject of inquiry this day.

The court having spent sometime in deliberation.

The chairman said—You have, for some time been going about the country in a most unprincipled way, marrying weak and unsuspecting girls, and bringing misery upon them and their friends. We have seriously considered whether it is not imperative upon us to visit you with the severest penalty that the law allows. We have determined, however, to stop short of this but you must be punished with great severity for your wicked conduct. For the first offence of which you have been convicted, you are sentenced to be imprisoned one year to hard labour; and for the second, to be imprisoned 18 months to hard labour, making altogether two years and a half.

Prisoner: Gentlemen, when I come out again will any of my wives have a claim upon me? (Laughter)

The court declined to answer the question and he then requested that his "dockeyments" might be restored to him.

The court thought it better to make no order they might be placed in the hands of the governor of the goal.

The mother of the prisoner, on quiting the court, finding herself anobject of some attraction, because somewhat communicative on her family history. Among other things, she stated that her son was one of General Evans,s "Legion;" and that she had sent a letter into Spain, which had the effect of procuring his return to England. She had come from workington, in Cumberland, a distance of 112 miles, to attend the trial; for "her son," and she could not rest without coming. One thing she would not allow curiosity to penetrate—and that was the mystery which hung over the prisoner's birth. She had "kept the secret" 19 years, and was not going to reveal it in the 20th. All that she would say was, that "she had him to a real gentleman."—*Liverpool Albion.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 18.

THAMES-OFFICE.—On Wednesday Arnold Dancon, a dark man of a Jewish cast of countenance, who was attired in mourning, was charged with defrauding Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, a widow, of 4*l.*, under circumstances of a very extraordinary nature.—Mrs. Jones stated that she was now residing in Bedfordbury, where she supported herself and a large family by keeping a school. About two years ago she was in business at Woolwich, and in the month of August or the beginning of September, 1833, she was waited on by the prisoner at her shop in Woolwich. He saw the widow's dress, and called for some oysters, stating that he had just landed from an East Indiaman, and began to console with her on her being a widow with seven children to maintain. He asked where her husband died and what he was. She informed him that her late husband was an Engineer, and died at Bombay. The prisoner asked her what ship her husband went out in, and she told him it was the Semiramis, under the auspices of the East India Company. The prisoner said he knew all the particulars relating to her husband's death and his pursuits, and she entered into conversation with him. The prisoner said you have lost your husband in Bombay, and I have lost my property there. He then proceeded to state that he had just arrived in England, and if he could only have the the loan of 7*l.* for a short time it would be the means of obtaining hundreds, for he had a freight of goods which were detained on board the ship he came home in, by the captain. She said it was a pity the goods should be lost, but it was not in her power to lend him so much. He then produced a very elegant-looking watch, suspended to his side by a guard-chain, and she observed to him that if it was good watch he would be enabled to raise more than the sum he wanted in London. The prisoner said the watch was his papa's watch, and had been in the family many years. After some further conversation, the prisoner said he would leave the watch in her hands if she would only lend 4*l.*, that he had 3*l.*, in his possession, which would be sufficient to redeem the freight. He also produced a shawl, which he said was real French silk one, and offered to leave that as well. She said she had no money to spare, as he might suppose, and and that she was possessed of was 4*l.*, which she had laid by for her grocer: and that if the freight was as valuable as he said it was, it was at his service, if he would return it by the morning. The prisoner assured her the money should be returned on the same evening, and putting it back in her hands, said, "If you thiuk I will wrong you, take it back again." This made her confident he was an honest man, and she lent him the money. She never saw nor heard of him afterwards until Sunday afternoon, when she met with him accidentally on board the Queen Victoria Woolwich steamer, on the way to London. The prisoner was very impudent, and came up to her, and, laying hold of her, said, "Is this French; is it a real French? She bade him keep his distance, and informed Captain Cunningham, the master of the steamer, that the prisoner had swindled her, and he was immediately put over the side of the vessel into a police galley, and given into custody. Mr. Jones said the shawl was worth 7*s.*, and the "elegant gold watch and silver guard chain" 3*s.* more. Mr. Dalby, solicitor for the prosecution, read the words of the statute, and submitted that the false pretence was made out. The prisoner had obtained the money by representing the goods he left in charge of the prosecutrix to be worth more than the sum lent, and that it was for the purpose of redeeming goods on board ship which had no existence,—Mr. Broderip was afraid this could not be made out to be a case of obtaining money under false pretences within the meaning of the statute. The prisoner had told a parcel of falsehoods and had obtained 4*l.* from the widow, who had made no inquiries into the truth of his statements. The conduct of the prisoner had been most infamous, and he had very little doubt he was one of those fellows called "duffers," but he could not bring it within the act of parliament. It seemed to him that this was not a case where a person of ordinary prudence would have been put off their guard. The widow had parted with her money on the mere assertion of the prisoner that he had goods on board ship. If he could bring the case within the law he would do so, for the prisoner's conduct to the widow, who was struggling to maintain a family, was of the most heartless description.—Mr. Jacobs said his client was a decent and respectable man, and could not be the person mentioned by the officers as having defrauded others, as he had been in a situation for some time.—Mr. Broderip: Then if he is a decent and respectable man he will pay this poor widow the 4*l.* he has obtained from her. If he does not I shall be disposed to think he is a common cheat.—The officers said that shoals of Jew duffers from the neighbourhood of Bevis Marks went out daily preying upon the public. Sometimes they pretended to be foreigners, and were accompanied by an interpreter, who deceived unsuspecting persons by obtaining loans on worthless articles.—Mr. Broderip said much good would be effected by the publication of what had transpired. He was reluctantly compelled to discharge the prisoner.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 25.

SECONDARIES' COURT.

LEE V. WEBSTER.

PRINCE ALBERT CIGARS.—The plaintiffs in this case are cigar merchants, in an extensive way of business, residing in Houndsditch, and the defendant a chemist, druggist, and vender of cigars, at St. Alban's. The action was brought for the recovery of the sum of 13*l.*, alleged to be due to the plaintiff, for goods sold and delivered as per order of defendant.

On the part of the plaintiff it was stated that, in the month of April last, a traveller in their employ, named Benjamin, waited upon the defendant and solicited an order, but was at first refused. He, however, obtained subsequently an order for 2lb. of "Prince Albert's," together with some regalia spotted and plain cigars, which were to be sent down to him by Bryant's coach, from the Ram Inn Smithfield. That he signed his name to the book for that order, and the delivery of them at the coach-office was proved. That the defendant denied having given such order, and returned the package, refusing to pay for them.

For the defendant, it was proved by the assistant to Mrs. Webster that he was in the shop at the time the order was given, and that it only amounted to the 2lb. of "Prince Albert's" at 24*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and that the defendant positively refused to have any others, as he had a large stock on hand. He saw the defendant sign the book for the 2 lb. of Alberts, and no more. The traveller, Benjamin, then went away but returned in about twenty minutes after and asked for a pen and ink to write down an order he had received from another customer, they gave him the pen and he wrote something in the same book the defendant had signed. About a fortnight after a parcel came down by the coach, and, on opening it they found a large quantity of cigars, and an invoice for 13*l.*, which knowing he had never ordered, was returned on the following day by the defendant.

The counsel for the defence argued that tradesman were completely at the mercy of the travellers. They came for an order, and having obtained it and the signature of the party giving it they filled up the intermediate space between the order and the signature with other articles, and the tradesman must either submit to take hose articles, or subject themselves to be dragged into a court of law. He contended that when the travellers in this instance came back the second time, and borrowed the ink, this desperate system, which he understood, was of common occurrence all over the kingdom, was practised, and thus, at the expence of the tradesman, great fortunes were realised.

For the plaintiff it was maintained that the book itself, which was put in, proved the transaction a *bona fide* one, and that either the witness Benjamin or the defendant's assistant had been guilty of the crime of perjury. Of this it was certain that the latter had committed a most egregious error in saying the price agreed upon per pound was 24*s.* 6*d.*, it being in the book itself only 24*s.*

The learned secondary said the question for the jury to discuss was, whether they considered the order as it stood in the book was a *bona fide* one, or whether they were of opinion that the fraud imputed by the insertion of other articles after the defendant had signed his name in it was borne out by the evidence. The sum of 2*l.* 8*s.* for the 2lb. of "Prince Albert's" had been tendered and paid in o court by the defendant.

The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

MISCELLANEA.

The order in council, says the *Guernsey Star* allowing the Maingay family to assume the name of Maingay, was duly registered on Saturday last, on the application of the Queen's Procureur.

The preliminaries for the marriage of Viscount Leveson, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Granville, and Lady Acton, widow of the late, and mother of the youthful Sir C. Dalberg Acton, have been completed, and the day is now fixed for their nuptials.—*Staffordshire Examiner.*

General Espartero has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The announcement of this distinction must have reached him (says the *Times*), about the time that he was raising the standard of rebellion in Barcelona—a singularly opportune compliment, therefore, to "El Rey Espartero!!"

Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore, M. Cremieux, the French barrister, and several distinguished members of the Israelite faith, together with Mr. Wire and Dr. Madden, embarked from Marseilles on the 22d inst. for Malta on their way to Alexandria.

During the past week there have been both thunder storms and floods in Yorkshire and other parts of the north of England, which have done considerable damage. There was also we regret to add, some loss of human life.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch expect the honour of a visit by the Queen Dowager in September or early in October. On this occasion Dalkeith Palace will put on all its attractions. Their graces intend remaining during the whole of the next month at Drumlanrig Castle.

Robinson, who absconded from England and was pursued to this island by Holt, and lodged in our gaol, went back to England of his own accord on Saturday last, in custody of that constable.—*Guernsey Star.*

The first public meeting of the Cirencester Archery Club was held in Earl Bathurst's Park on Thursday, and was most numerously attended by the *clergy* and gentry of the neighbourhood —*Cheltenham Free Press.*

The King of Hanover has given his consent to the projected railroad across kingdom, from Magdeburg to Minden.

The appeal instituted by Lady Bulwer against the judgment of the 27th of March in favour of Messrs. Lawson and Thackeray, came on in the Cour Royale on Friday. Messrs. Lawson and Thackeray answered to their names, but Lady Bulwer did not make her appearance in court, as her ladyship had determined to withdraw her appeal.

One of the vacant escutcheons in St. George's hall (Windsor), has just been emblazoned with the armorial ensigns of Prince Albert, as one of the knights of the most noble order of the garter.

On Sunday the 26th, at 12, Upper Belgrave-street, the Lady Worsley was safely delivered of a daughter.

Judgment is expected to go by default in the case of Heaviside v. Lardner, arising out of circumstances which must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

On Thursday se'nnight the Duke of Richmond was presented with a magnificent piece of plate, valued at 400*l.*, by the farmers and principal tenants on his grace's estate in Sussex.

The *Globe* says that the statement concerning Mrs. Mason, as being the monthly nurse to the Queen, is incorrect.

Two new churches were opened on Monday last at Dudley, the sites being the gift of Lord Ward.

Edward Oxford has been removed to Bethlem Hospital, St George's-fields.

We understand that the London and Brighton Railway will open to Hooleylane, six miles from the Croydon Railway, in October next.—*Brighton Gazette.*

We understand private letters have been received in the College, announcing that the valuable appointment of Dean of Durham has been conferred on Dr. Waddington, canon of Chichester. The reverend gentleman is a distinguished scholar, a good Liberal in politics, and an old and warmly attached friend of the present Bishop of Durham.—*Durham Chronicle.*

"One day last week," says the *Quotidienne*, "an English passenger on board the 'Courrier,' on his way to Calais from Dover, attempted to blow out his brains, and, being prevented, immediately jumped overboard, and disappeared before any assistance could be afforded."

M. Funk, the political writer of Hamburgh, was discharged on the 13th from the citadel of Mayence, the time of his imprisonment having expired. There are now only two persons imprisoned for political offences at Mayence, one of whom will probably be allowed to go to North America, agreeably to his own request.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has a letter from Berlin of the 15th inst. which says that the King has sent through Baron Alexander von Humboldt an invitation to the two brothers Grimm to fix their residence at Berlin, there to continue their studies, and at the same time to execute the commission to be given them by his Majesty, in literary matters, for which they will receive a salary.

On Thursday Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, became the scene of the most lively gaiety and festivity, in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave having on that day attained his majority.

The foundation stone was laid on Thursday of the lecture-room of the Westminster Literary Institution.

From the rapid progress which is making on the Great North of England Railway it is confidently expected that the line from York to Darlington will be opened in October next.—*Tyne Mercury.*

At the port of Wire, Lancashire, the new town of Fleetwood has within a short time sprung up, and the harbour, one of the largest and most commodious in England, has now the benefit of direct railway communication with the town of Preston, and therefore with Liverpool, Manchester, and London.

Probably there is not an atom of the crust of the globe which has not passed through the complex and wonderful laboratory of life—so that the interrogation of the poet may be repeated by the philosopher, "Where is the dust that has not been alive?"—*Veterinarian.*

A brace of American foxes were recently turned out in Badminton Park; it is to be hoped they possess the national impulse to "go right slick ahead," untainted with any tendency to "turn about and wheel about," or such like woodland Jim Crowism.—*Sporting Review.*

On Saturday Lord Leveson was married at the Spanish Chapel to Lady Acton, widow of Sir F. R. E. Acton, Bart, of Aldenham House, and re-married at Devonshire House. The bride is a rich Neapolitan, aged 26, and the bridegroom is 25. They spend the honeymoon at Chiswick.

M. Fouard has proposed to the French Academy of Sciences a plan to make certain narrow and rapid currents of water drive weights upwards towards their source. He proposes to have rails laid on each side of the canal or stream, and the axle of a carriage (striding we suppose the canal) to be the axle of a water-wheel having curved paddles like those proposed by M. Poncelet, which the water acting on will drive backwards, and of course force the carriage and its load forwards.

The line of the Glasgow and Ayre Railway will be opened all through in the course of next week.

We are inclined to think that a short time only will elapse before all the chief thoroughfares are paved with wood.

The *Hants Independent* states, that in future the "British Queen" will land and embark passengers at Southampton, instead of Portsmouth, as at present: the railroad to London is the probable inducement for this change.

The Marquis of Hertford has forwarded the donation of 1,000, and also the site for building a new church at Lisburn—*Times* [Under what stamp, may we ask the *Times*, did the Marquis of Hertford forward the *site for a church*]

Lord Faversham's son, the Hon. Arthur Duncombe was the purchaser, on Thursday, of the Kilnwick Percy estate, near to York, for 81,020 guineas, besides timber.

Captain Grey, in the "Albatros" yacht, sailed from Cowes on Thursday for Sunderland with the body of Lord Durham, which will be buried at Lambton.

The Countess of Durham, the young earl, with the Earl and Countess Grey and their family left Cowes on Friday (yesterday) morning.

The Conseil Superieur of the Institut d'Afrique of Paris have conferred the distinction of an honorary vice-president of the institution on the Rev. James Bryce, D.D., author of "A Brief Sketch of Native Education in India."

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